UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT SEATTLE

IN RE: PHENYLPROPANOLAMINE (PPA) PRODUCTS LIABILITY LITIGATION,

MDL NO. 1407

ORDER GRANTING DEFEN-DANTS' MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

This document relates to:

Johnson v. Bayer Corp., C022156

Defendants Novartis Consumer Health, Inc., Novartis
Pharmaceuticals Corporation, and Novartis Corporation (collectively "Novartis"), on behalf of themselves, Bayer Corporation,
SmithKline Beecham Corporation d/b/a/ GlaxoSmithKline, and
SmithKline Beecham Consumer Healthcare, L.P., (collectively
"defendants"), have filed a motion for summary judgment, asserting that plaintiff Alma Johnson has failed to show that she took
any of defendants' PPA-containing products within 72 hours of her
stroke. Under this court's June 18, 2003 Daubert Order, of
course, such showing is required to establish a claim. See June
18, 2003 Order Granting in Part and Denying in Part MDL Defendants' Motion to Preclude Plaintiffs' Expert Opinions as to
General Causation; see also, e.g., May 5, 2004 Order Granting in
Part and Denying in Part Defendants' Motion for Summary

ORDER Page - 1 - Judgment.¹

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Counsel for Johnson have filed an opposition to this motion, claiming that defendants have used selective portions of Johnson's deposition in support of their motion, and have "completely disregarded the plaintiff's pleadings, fact sheets, answers to interrogatories, and responses to requests for admissions."

Plaintiff's Opposition at 2. The crux of plaintiff's "argument" is contained in the following paragraph:

Defendants argue that plaintiff did not identify Tavist-D, Alka-Selzter Plus, Contact 12 Hour, or Contac Maximum Strength when questioned about medications she took during the week prior to her stroke in August In fact, Defendants' [sic] have not provided any deposition testimony that would confirm or deny plaintiff's ingestion of Contact 12 Hour and or Contac Maximum Strength within 72 hours of her stroke. Contrarily, it is plaintiff's belief that any product she ingested containing PPA may have caused or substantially contributed to her injury within a reasonable dose- and time-response. Therefore, a genuine issue of material fact exists regarding ingestion, whether within a 72 hours window or preceding such window, of a PPA-containing product causing or substantially contributing to the plaintiff's stroke.

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Id. at 3. Plaintiff also accuses defendants of "ignoring" Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c), insofar as they have "failed" to consider "all of plaintiff's pleadings." In particular, plaintiff would have the court examine the allegations contained in plaintiff's fact sheet and plaintiff's complaint.

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Plaintiff attempts to re-litigate the question of whether failure to establish general causation is fatal to plaintiff's claim. See Plaintiff's Opposition at 4. That matter has been determined and will not be reexamined here.

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Contrary to plaintiff's bald and misleading assertion, defendants' motion is rife with citation to pleadings and deposition testimony "denying" that plaintiff ingested any of defendants' PPA-containing products within 72 hours of her stroke.

See Motion for Summary Judgment at 2-4. Moreover, as counsel well know, it is plaintiff's burden, not defendants', to "confirm" the existence of an essential element of plaintiff's claim, either on summary judgment or at trial. Her belief as to the cause of her stroke is, at this stage, utterly irrelevant to this analysis. Finally, plaintiff's apparent request that the court take into consideration allegations contained in plaintiff's fact sheet and complaint, when it is her burden at this point to produce actual evidence, is nothing short of incredible, in both the traditional and contemporary senses of the word.

Presumably plaintiff's counsel calculated that filing any opposition, despite an absence of evidence or argument, might persuade an unwary court to deny defendants' motion as "case-specific." The court hereby admonishes counsel that in the future, however, any brief containing this degree of frivolity will be subject to Rule 11 sanctions.

Defendants having demonstrated that there is no genuine issue of material fact left in this case, the motion for summary judgment is hereby GRANTED, and those defendants party to this motion are DISMISSED.

DATED at Seattle, Washington this 16th day of December, 2004.

s/ Barbara Jacobs Rothstein
BARBARA JACOBS ROTHSTEIN
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

ORDER Page - 4 -